

## LORDS OF CHINA.

TWO CENTURIES AND A HALF OF  
MANTCHOO SWAY.The Second Emperor Noted For Justice  
and Learning—Chienlung, the  
Last "Great Emperor"—Sixty Years  
of Triumphant Warfare.

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WITH all its apparent weakness and inefficiency the national government of China is marvellously tenacious of power and perpetuity. In comparison with the rulers of other nations, especially during the last 50 years, the lords of the Celestial Kingdom lack the gift of governing. It is just possible that they have learned that the less government there is the better it will be in the end for the people.

While the Mantchoo masters of modern China have been notoriously cruel and unscrupulous, they have also shown no little cleverness in keeping the ship of state off the rocks of disaster. The conquest which led to the founding of the present dynasty was accomplished by a stroke of Asiatic diplomacy. A very capable Chinese general named Chungwan defended the borders against the northern hordes of Manchos and Mongols. Finally the Manchoo leader decided to attack Peking, which was held by the forces of Chungwan. But Chungwan was a host in himself, and the wily Manchoo spread word in the Chinese camp to the effect that Chungwan was prepared to deliver up the capital of his country to the enemy. Without investigation the Chinese emperor cut off the head of his right hand man, and, although the Manchos didn't take Peking as soon as expected, their boldness stirred up a rebellion among the Celestials which in the end weakened China and led to her subjugation.

The Manchos entered Peking in 1644 only to find it in ashes. A boy of 6 years was placed upon the throne under the regency of an uncle who had overcome the Chinese. After a reign of 18 years Shunchi died, bequeathing the throne to his second son, Kanghsi, a boy of 8 years.

The crown is not hereditary in China. The emperor names his heir, who need not necessarily belong to the imperial family. When an emperor dies without naming an heir to the throne, the choice is made by the imperial clan. The present emperor, Kwang Su, was adopted heir to an uncle who had been dead 14 years, and the heir apparent, infant son of Prince Tuan, will come into power as the adopted son and heir of the childless boy emperor Tung Che, who died in 1875.

Kanghsi, the second Mantchoo ruler of China, held the throne 60 years and left behind a reputation for justice and learning. He was an author himself, and under his direction the standard dictionary of the language, comprising 36 volumes, and an encyclopedia of 5,020 volumes were completed. He likewise favored and supported the work of the foreign missionaries.

Kanghsi chose his fourth son, Yung-cheng, "a man of rare and precious character, with great resemblance to myself," to succeed. Yung-cheng reversed his father's policy as to foreigners and was not a popular ruler. He died suddenly, and his eldest son, Chienlung, a young man of 25, was chosen to succeed. Chienlung, last of the great and wise emperors of China, reigned 60 years, from 1735 to 1795, a period of internal strife or border wars and foreign complications. In his first manifesto, when about to strike at the Mongols beyond the great wall, the emperor made this characteristic boast: "My empire is larger than any in the world. It is more populous. It is richer. My coffers overflow with silver, and my granaries are full of all kinds of provisions." He then proceeded to thrash the Mongols for treachery and to add another province to the empire.

In the time of Chienlung the Chinese had a splendid cavalry corps and no lack of able generals. After disciplin-



CHIENLUNG. [Emperor 1735-95.]  
KWANG SU. [Crowned 1875.]

ing the Mongols the emperor fought the Burmese, and, although disaster attended his troops in the field, his diplomats won terms from the enemy, and Burma paid tribute to China until the coming of the English.

Chienlung also subdued the aborigines of China, the Miaotzu, who inhabit difficult mountain regions and had never been conquered. Afterward his troops restored peace in the island of Formosa, where a Chinese refugee had instigated a rebellion, the general securing peace by making a desert of the land. Wars in Cochinchina and Tibet, all successful, ended the campaigns of this great emperor, whose armies had carried their banners the whole length and breadth of the vast empire without suffering more than temporary defeat. The episode of Lord McCartney's visit came

at the close of this reign, and after some discussion the British ambassador was permitted to approach the emperor without the humiliation of the kotow.

The great emperor abdicated and left the realm to a lord of misrule, his grown up son, Chingling. The new reign of 25 years was inaugurated by the appearance in the heavens of a comet, an evil omen, and plots, intrigues and piratical forays, as well as foreign aggressions, especially by Russia and England, disturbed the peace of the empire.

Taokwang was the next emperor, and his reign of 30 years brings the history of the Mantchoo dynasty down to the advent of the generation now dominant at Peking, the family of Hsien Fung, who was the fourth son and ascended the throne at 19 years of age, in 1850. Hsien Fung died in 1861, leaving the empire at odds with England and on the verge of two mammoth rebellions. It was the hour for a strong man to appear, and two answered the call, one being the emperor's brother, Prince Kung, and the other a woman, who has been called by her people the "best man in China." The woman is the empress dowager, Tse-hsi, who was the wife of the second rank to Hsien Fung, Prince Kung and the Empress Tze-An and the wife Tze-hsi governed as regents for an infant son, who became of age in 1873. This emperor, Tung Che, died childless in 1875, and the imperial clan, at the instigation of the ambitious Tse-hsi, chose Kwang Su, a son of Prince Chun, brother of Hsien Fung, to be made emperor by adoption to Hsien Fung. Much of the complicated situation in Peking today hinges upon the intrigues of the palace since the days of Hsien Fung. In the edict announcing the death of Tung Che it was promised that in due time a son should be adopted to him, and this was done last January by the choice of the son of Prince Tuan to succeed Kwang Su, the present emperor, by inheritance from Tung Che in the direct line.

The infant son of Prince Chun, chosen emperor by adoption to Hsien Fung in 1875, became of age in 1880. Meanwhile Tse-hsi, now known as the empress dowager, and (until her death in 1881) Tze-An, the real empress, held the regency.

The princes of the ruling house of China occupy a peculiar position and, if men of ability, wield vast power.



PRINCE CHUN. [Father of Kwang Su.]  
PRINCE KUNG. [The man at the helm from 1850 to 1881.]

Prince Kung was for years the real master at Peking. He was president of the tsung-li-yamen and handled the reins during the wars with France and England as well as during the great rebellion of the Taipings and Mohammedans. In order to give him greater power the imperial council of state was degraded and two obnoxious princes beheaded.

Prince Kung retired in 1884, but up to that time he was the executive head of the Chinese empire, while Li Hung Chang was its strong right arm. Having imperial rank and residing in the exclusive court, he was little known to foreigners. During the 24 years of his premiership there was an emperor on the throne but four, so that the prince was virtually monarch of the realm. His foreign policy was a defensive one, but he avoided collisions like the present by diplomacy which was never equalled. He was all things to all men and did not hesitate to announce through his agents that he had no love for the foreigner, but granted concessions through fear of the consequences of antagonism. He was a reformer in educational matters, and one of his first acts was to recommend the founding of a college for the teaching of western sciences.

Prince Chun, the father of the present emperor, was a man with less force of character than his brother Kung. His influence, however, was given to the reforms which Kwang Su inaugurated after his accession to full control. In fact, Prince Chun was, with respect to the emperor whenever Kwang Su acted on his own impulses, what Prince Kung was to the dowager empress during the regencies, the power behind the throne. But wanting the tact of Kung he stirred up opposition, and every step forward was followed by a reaction.

The princes of the house of Mantchoo hold imperial rank down to the seventh generation, when they become commoners. They inherit military talent, as do all the powerful Mantchoo courtiers, from their Tartar ancestors, but in naval matters are weak, since they know nothing of the sea. Although holding sway as conquerors, their rule has been conciliatory, and they have fostered Chinese institutions rather than imposed their own. The love of learning among the Celestials has been encouraged to the extent that Mantchoo emperors and princes have become authors and patrons of Chinese literature.

In general no discrimination is made by the rulers between Chinese and Mantchoo subjects, and the Chinese officeholders far outnumber the Mantchoo. Ill feeling on the part of the Chinese toward the ruling family never takes the form of hatred of Mantchoo blood. Good emperors and bad stand or fall on their merits as just rulers. A bad emperor in China has no claim to the respect of his subjects.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

## THE FAILED PROPHET

ALWAYS MISSED IT, WILL MISS IT  
AGAIN, AND BRYAN IS HIS NAME.

Bits of Sarcasm in the High Priest's Speech of Acceptance—Encouragement For Aguinaldo—How the United States Has Expanded in the Past Without "the Consent of the Governed."

[Special Washington Letter.]

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance was carefully prepared and was intended to be a keynote for the present campaign. It is worthy of study, as it is one of the most painstaking efforts ever issued by this new school of politics. Yet, like all political utterances, it is an ex parte statement composed of about equal parts of charges against the Republicans and promises of what the Democrats will do in the event of Bryan's election.

The Democratic candidate is an experienced promiser and political prophet, and both promises and prophecies are matters of record. He speaks also not only for himself alone, but for his party, and his statements must be weighed by the actions of his party in the past.

Four years ago this young prophet of the west declared that the gold standard would make it necessary to advocate the closing of the public schools. (Monmouth, Ills., speech.) To-day under the gold standard there are more schools and better ones than ever before. The prophecy was false.

In his speech of acceptance he said: "Some argue that American rule in the Philippine Islands will result in the better education of the Filipinos. Be not deceived. If we expect to maintain a colonial policy, we shall not find it to our advantage to educate the people."

This assertion must have been whispered into the speech by the southern wing of the party, who openly declare that they are tired of paying taxes to educate the negro, who by education simply becomes a greater rogue. Bryan affirms that the Republicans would do with the brown man what the Democrats are now doing with the black man. Then by a peculiar mental process, which it is impossible to follow, he pillories the Republicans for what he affirms they will do and indorses the Democrats because they have done the same thing. One course of conduct is a fact, the other is simply assumed.

Four years ago Bryan said "the gold standard would destroy the hope of the toiler, it would increase the number of idle men, it would discourage enterprise, it would paralyze industry."

Economic conditions today prove the falsity of every one of these prophecies. The toilers have hope, there is opportunity to work, there are fewer idle men, enterprise has not been discouraged and industry has not been paralyzed.

Mr. Bryan, however, has fallen into the habit of issuing lamentations, and, while not making so many financial predictions, fearful and dark, trimmed with ruined homes and starving freemen, he soars to a higher plane—money in 1900 is filthy lucre—and assures us, after his political halo had been removed by the Kansas City convention, that if he is not elected "celebrations of the Fourth of July will pass away."

Is it surprising that the people refuse to scarce? Indeed, past experience has led them to believe that the reverse of the predictions of the prophet is that which will surely come to pass.

In his Indianapolis speech of acceptance he arraigns the Republican party in the following manner:

"In attempting to press economic questions upon the country to the exclusion of those which involve the very structure of our government the Republican leaders give new evidence of their abandonment of the earlier ideals of the party and of their complete subservience to pecuniary considerations."

That expression from the apostle and high priest of an economic question, who forced it down the throats of the delegates who nominated him, who stands for silver, free silver, unlimited silver and nothing but silver, is a delicious bit of sarcasm which must have made the knowing ones smile when they heard it. It is simply a plea to talk about something else than silver this year, because there are no votes to be made by advocating a divided theory, and then because the Republican leaders refuse to allow him to let silver alone he charges them with having abandoned the earlier ideals of their party.

He also asks in rounded periods: "Who will draw a line between the natural rights of the Cubans and the Filipinos? Who will say that the former have a right to liberty and the latter have no rights we are bound to respect?"

Now, had he asked those questions with reference to the negroes of Mississippi and North Carolina the answer would have been easy for the white Democrats of those states, who shoot, terrify and disfranchise the negro in open violation of the spirit and express words of the constitution of the United States. They can answer, as they are specialists in defining rights which they refuse to respect, and Mr. Bryan is the man who hopes to profit by their methods that disgrace the states which will send solid delegations to congress by the suppression of the Republican vote.

That part of Bryan's address, however, most open to criticism is where he defines his Philippine policy. When Aguinaldo learns of that utterance, he will continue his guerrilla warfare against the American flag until after the November election and in the event of Bryan's triumph for eight months longer.

Whatever may be the opinion of congress in the matter Bryan as the com-

mander in chief of the army and navy could suspend hostilities and recall our forces. Indeed he stands pledged to do that very thing. This is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

In 1803 Jefferson paid Napoleon the Great \$15,000,000 for Louisiana, and the sale conveyed sovereign rights over all the population, both savage and civilized, of that great territory, and they were not asked to consent to the transfer. Had they rebelled they would have been forced to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. "The consent of the governed" was not taken into the account, and yet our title to that vast territory is considered valid.

Sixteen years later the United States purchased Florida from Spain. With the sale went the right to control or govern the people who lived therein. Five million dollars was paid, and General Jackson was sent to govern the territory. Had the people rebelled it is not difficult to imagine what "Old Hickory" would have done, and had Atkinson and Bryan gone about preaching resistance they would have been obliged to have kept a good distance from Jackson's long arm and sharp tongue. His rule was autocratic, if not imperial.

Twenty-nine years later Uncle Sam made another investment in western land and paid Mexico \$18,250,000 and acquired title to both land and people of New Mexico and California. The people of those then distant regions, Mexicans, Zunis, Indians and all the rest, were not consulted, but were governed and well governed, and the region has become the pride of the nation and the garden spot of the world.

Five years later southern Arizona and its people were acquired in the same manner without saying anything about the consent of the governed.

Fourteen years after \$7,200,000 was invested in Alaska, securing title to mountain, glacier, seals, fish, Indians, Russians and all else the land contained without their consent being asked or required. Five times has the United States acquired title to land and sovereignty over people by purchase. When the government paid Spain \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, it did what was done in 1803, in 1819, in 1848, in 1853 and in 1867. Yet Bryan says it is impossible to secure title to a people by force or purchase.

There is a marked difference between the Republican and Democratic candidates for the presidency in their ability to remain faithful to important issues through evil report and good report. McKinley is recognized as the apostle of protection. He believes in it, worked for it, voted for it and secured the passage of the protective tariff measure known as the McKinley bill. When the free trade party triumphed and a house and senate were elected pledged to repeal the McKinley bill, its author never wavered. He continued to teach protection and warned the people that the experiment on which they were about to enter would prove disastrous. Results proved the wisdom of his position. The people came to think as he thought, and his record in both victory and defeat has been consistent. While McKinley advocated protection Bryan defended free trade, but when free trade was repudiated Bryan dropped it. He consulted with expediency and rebound himself to the silver worshippers, allowing free trade to shift for itself. Then in turn silver was dropped, and after this year imperialism will sleep beside free trade, and free silver and some other popular cry will be adopted by the Nebraska colonel—unless he is dropped.

GOSSEN, L.L.

Dear Sirs—Some days since a package of your CHAIN-O-POPPERS was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say like the CHAIN-O-POPPERS as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours, A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Luxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All

druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## BROKEN BRIC-A-BRACS.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr. Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not all work large profits.

Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement is \$25 a pound, and another costs \$2.65 a gallon, while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid lime upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and order by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails for fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a barrel, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make larger profit.

The profit on Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement. And this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over \$500 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off-hand advice from a druggist.

If you are at all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement.

And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

Estate of Alice C. Elwood.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Columbia, Commissioner, to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Alice C. Elwood, late of Johnson, in said District, deceased, and of all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the dwelling house of the late Alice C. Elwood at Johnson village, Va., on the 23d day of October, and 25th day of February next, from 1 o'clock p. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. each of said days, and that six months from the 23d day of Sept. A. D. 1900, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Johnson, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1900.

E. H. SHERWIN, Commissioner.

## THE PUZZLER

No. 186.—Added Words.  
1. "A short sleep" and "relatives" combined produce "a little towel."  
2. An animal which burrows in the ground, to the disgust of the farmer, and "the cuticle" produces "a kind of silk fabric, having a thick, soft shag; also a shaggy cotton fabric."

No. 187.—Crossword.  
In jolly, but not in gay;  
In slumber, but not in sleep;  
In sunlight, but not in day;  
In crying, but not in weep;  
In study, but not in learn;  
In darkness, but not in night;  
In cowslip, but not in fern;  
In battle, but not in fight;  
In goodness, but not in wrong;  
In majesty, but not in king;  
In carol, but not in song;  
In summer and also in spring.  
If you've guessed this aright,  
You will surely find the name  
Of an ancient general of might,  
Widely known to fame.

No. 188.—Double Acrostic.  
1. "To overlay with gold."  
2. A garden tool.  
3. "A fresh; newly."  
4. "Not any."  
5. A city on the Hudson in New York state.

The initials name a president of the United States; the initials, a hero of the Spanish-American war.

No. 189.—Anagram.  
[Famous authors.]  
We read at hand.  
Gyp run kid ar lid.

No. 190.—A Ladder.  
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First upright, wariness.  
Second upright, connected.  
Top round, to prosper.  
Middle round, a goddess.  
Lower round, a seat of power.

No. 191.—Illustrated Conundrum.



Why should this man be able to tell how heavy the ox is?

No. 192.—Jumbled Names.  
[Precious stones.]  
Ngrate. Tsyhtmae. Thuesdoob. Pephiras. Dalreem. Etgaa. Yxnodars. Hercostile. Loap.

No. 193.—Reheadments.

1. Behead to twist around and leave a lubricating fluid.  
2. Behead imaginary and leave to dole out.  
3. Behead close by and leave a part of the head.  
4. Behead lonely and leave the last part.  
5. Behead to rub out and leave to destroy.  
6. Behead a trial of speed and leave a card.  
7. Behead covered with certain vines and leave completed.  
8. Behead to beat and leave a kind of tree.  
9. Behead an admirer and leave above.  
10. Behead to shun and leave emptyness.

No. 194.—A Pod of Pens.

Take a P from a portion and leave acquired skill.  
One from the head and leave consumed.  
One from a sea fish and leave not in.  
One from riches and leave a fairy.  
One from to entreat and leave a fish.  
One from conspiracy and leave a portion.

Wise and Otherwise.

No man can be happy unless he tries to make other people happy.  
The unexpected seldom happens to show up for dinner at a boarding house. Friendship bought with money isn't proof against the coin of your enemy.  
No man can render assistance to another without at the same time helping himself.

It is sometimes better to receive honorable mention than it is to receive first prize.

When a man does good by stealth, it doesn't require a very smart detective to discover the motive.

If a man has trouble in keeping the wolf from his door, he should move into a house in which there are windows only.

It's a good thing that men are unable to see the epitaphs on their tombstones, otherwise the majority of them would be unable to get hats large enough.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 179.—What Character? Homer. 1. Hero. 2. Rome. 3. More. 4. Her. 5. He. 6. Home.

No. 180.—Geographical Puzzle: Ronoke.

No. 181.—A Quotation:  
"The crowning fact,  
The kindest act,  
Of freedom is the free man's vote."

No. 182.—Missing Letters:  
"Tis a lesson you should heed,  
Try, try, try again;  
If at first you don't succeed,  
Try, try, try again.  
All that other people do  
Why with patience should not you?  
Ever keep this one in view,  
Try, try, try again."

No. 183.—Double Acrostic: Ben-Hur. 1. Bench. 2. Eliza. 3. Never.

No. 184.—Rhymed Anagram: Lade, lead, deal, dale, lead.

No. 185.—Ichthyology: 1. Swordfish. 2. Sawfish. 3. Perch. 4. Moonfish. 5. Skate. 6. Starfish. 7. Drumsfish. 8. Catfish. 9. Pipefish. 10. Whiting. 11. Torpedo. 12. Sole.



When a man is tortured with backache or lame back he doesn't want to experiment with new and untried remedies.

He realizes that the backache is kidney ache.

The lame back virtually means lame kidneys, and he knows that there's very serious trouble in store if he doesn't get his kidneys to do their duty. In his trouble he naturally turns to

## Doan's Kidney Pills

Others all around him have been cured of kidney complaint by this wonderful little remedy. He has the testimony of others to guide him. He KNOWS that Doan's Kidney Pills WILL cure, no matter what form of kidney complaint he may have.

He learns this by reading emphatic evidence like the following:

Mr. H. J. Woodbury, carpenter, of 37 South Chestnut street, Augusta, Me., says:

"I was interviewed in the spring of 1896 by a gentleman who asked me for an experience with and opinions of Doan's Kidney Pills. I told him that I had been greatly annoyed by the action of my kidneys, that the slightest cold always settled there and produced intense suffering, and that Doan's Kidney Pills had cured me. It is now two years and a half since I was first interviewed, and I can conscientiously say, the longer and more fully you know Doan's Kidney Pills the greater faith you have in them. Everyone, as far as I have heard, speaks in the highest terms of their great value."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Kodol  
Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

## St. J. &amp; L. C. R. R. Time Table.

Winter arrangement in effect October 8, 1900.

		EAST BOUND		WEST BOUND	
		STATIONS.	STATIONS.	STATIONS.	STATIONS.
P. M.	4:00	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park
	4:15	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park
	4:30	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park
	4:45	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park
A. M.	5:00	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park
	5:15	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park
	5:30	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park
	5:45	St. John	Hyde Park	St. John	Hyde Park

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger Agt.

## RUTLAND RAILROAD.

Time Table Corrected to October 7, 1900.

Trains Leave Burlington

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

8:30 A. M.—EXPRESS MAIL	due Rutland 11:00 a. m., Troy 2:10 p. m., Albany 2:56 p. m., New York 7:00 p. m., Bellows Falls 1:25 p. m., Boston 5:45 p. m., Providence 7:25 p. m., Worcester 5:00 p. m., Springfield 3:47 p. m.
12:05 NOON—GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER	due Rutland 2:00 p. m., Troy 4:45 p. m., Albany 5:25 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Bellows Falls 3:40 p. m., Boston 7:51 p. m., Worcester 6:55 p. m., Springfield 6:18 p. m., Pullman parlor cars to Boston and New York.
1:30 P. M.—MIXED TRAIN	for Ticonderoga, Rutland and intermediate stations